BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—Day and Evening. She Steens to Conquer—A Living Gutilla-Van Amburgh & Co.'s BROADWAY THEATER-This Evening.-"Dora "

BUNYAN HALL, Union Square-This Evening .-DODWORTH HALL—This Evening.—"Nast's Cari-EXHIBITION OF BALL'S STATUE OF FORREST AS

FIFTH-AVE. THEATER-This Evening.-"Ye Grand nen Besa" Mr. Leffiquell, Mrs. Hotard Watkins. NEW-YORK CIRCUS, Fourteenth-st.—This Evening. NEW-YORK THEATER-This Evening .- "Under the

NIBLO'S GARDEN-This Evening .- "The Black OLYMPIC THEATER-This Evening.-"A Midsum-STEINWAY HALL - This Evening .- Mr. Charles scheme's Reading. "Story of Little Dombey," and "The Trial," from

Wallack's-This Evening.-"The Belle's Strata-

Business Motices.

STARR & MARCUS, No. 22 Joins at.

No. 22 Joins at.

At Retail—Solid Silver Forks, Spaces, and Knives, the quality of which satemped and guaranteed by U. S. Mint Assay, as prices worthy the abutton of the closest buyers.

WEDDING AND HOLIDAY PRESENTS. FINE SILVER PLATED WARR

J. L. HARLEN MANUPACTURING Co. Salesrooms, No. 74 Maiden-lane, near William st.

Our large assortment of goods, comprising every article usually found on this department of Holiday trade, is of superior workmanship and design; of our own make, plated on White Metal, and is now Retailed at Wholesale prices. N. R.—FULL WRIGHT OF SILVER GUARANTEED.

FINE SILVER PLATED WARE. Preparatory to a change in our firm Jan. 1, we offer an aurain, during

our entire stock, consisting of the firest qualof NICERL SILVER and WHITE METAL PLATED Goods, also Pearl and Ivory-handled Table Cutlers. HIRAM Young & Co.,

CULBERT BROTHERS,

No. 777 Broadway, N. Y., (Opposite A. T. Stewart & Co.'s.) DEALERS IN FINE JEWELLY AND SILVER WARE,

elso, Prant, and Conal Jawaine, Solitable for holiday presents. PARIS CLOCKS, GOLD WATCHES,

"THE RUGGLES GEMS."

erto been calibited to the public.

These artistic Gene, for years past so popular as holiday and bridal

Presents, are embnetify adapted to the present season. This will be the
last opportunity for obtaining them.

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AMERICAN WATCHES

to every variety, guaranteed by special certificate, informed by American

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T. B. BYNNER & Co., No. 157 Folton-at

THE WATER COLOR SOCIETY. The new movement of our strikes in bringing Water Color Painting to the notice of commescure and the public, will entiminate ou Friday sext in the artibition of a very large and beautiful collection of native and foreign Tituture. Among the former are works by some of the most prominent of New York Actien, and of the latter class specimens of Possouler, Zeim, Philip, Win. Hunt, Turner, and others equally prominent

BE SURE AND CALL FOR "Mrs. Winslow's Scothing Strup,"

Having the fue-simile of " CURTIS & PERKINS" on the outside wrapper

All others are hase imitations, A GREAT OFFER FOR THE HOLIDAYS.—HORACH WATERS & Co., No. 481 Breadings, will dispose of 100 Playor, Millopenors, and Ondays, of six superior makers, at low prices for cash, or will take one-fifth cash and the believe is monthly installments, for rent, and rent money applied, if core hased.

Cartes Vignette, \$3 per dozen; Duplicates, \$3. Wigs, Toupees, and Ornamental Hair.—First BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE-The best in the orld; harmless, reliable, instantaneous, perfect. At all Druggists.

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88WING-MACRINES.
No. 408 Broadway, New-York. FINKLE & LYON SEWING-MACHINE Co., No.

"PALMER'S PATENT LIMBS, BEST!" LAST CHAPPED HANDS AND FACE, SORE LIPS, &C., cared at once by the use of HERMERS'S CANTHON ICE WITH GLICE-MINE; keeps the banks soft in the coldest weather. See that you get the genuine. Sold by druggists.

STEREOSCOPES AND VIEWS, ALBUMS AND PHO tographic Materials, manufactured by E. & H. T. ANTHONY & Co., No. 501 Brondway, New-York

raphic Materials, manufactured by a 50d Broadway, New York.

ARE YOU LAME, CRIPPLED, OR DEFORMED, ARE YOU LAME, CRIPPLED, OR DEFORMED, Lambs, a child with Hip Disease, Crooked Spine, Paralyzed Limbs, and Johns, Weak Ankley, of or have you a child with Hip Disease, Crooked Spine, Paralyzed Limbs, Crooked Feet, Contracted Limbs, Diseased Joints, Weak Ankles, of White Swelling, don't fell to see Dr. Mann, at 133 West Forte-first-st

MUSICAL BOXES,
playing from 1 to 72 tunes, and costing from \$5 to \$2,000. The largest
assortment that can be seen anywhere.
M. L. Painlann & Co., Manufacturers and Importers,
No. 21 Majdes-Jane (up-stairs), New-York.

No. 21 Maldendane (upotairs), New-tork.

TRUSSES, &c. — MARSH & Co.'s Radical Cure
From Office, only at No. 2 Venerat. (Astor House). Also Supporters.

Randages, Silks, Einst Stocklines, &c. A lady attendant.

CHICKERING & SONS, Manufacturers of
Grand, Square, and Upright Prayo-Foatus, were awarded at the Paris
Exposition the Frist Grand Prize, the Legion of Honor, and a Grand Gold
Modal, making 52 krat premiums during the past 44 years.

Warerumas, No. 652 Ernadwar.

Universal Exposition, Paris, 1867. STRINGAT & Sons THUMPHART, having been awarded the Fire Grand Goth Madat for American Grand, Square and Upright Fires by the unanimous verdiet of the International Jury. This Medal is disnelly classified frair in order of merit over all other American embilitors, and over more than four hundred planes entered for competitive by nearly all the most celebrated manufacturers of Europe.

Warsrooms, Nos. 109 and 111 Kast Fourteauthatt, New York.

OBITUARY.

GRAND TYLER WM. B. SCHNEIDER.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Dec. 19.—Wm. B.
Schneider, for 25 years Grand Tyler of the Grand Lodge
of Pennsylvania, dued this morning at his readence,
Masonic Hall, in this city, aged 55 years. At the time of
his death be held the following positions: Past Master of
Lafayette Lodge, No. 71; Grand Tyler of Grand Lodge;
Grand Tyler of Grand Holy Royal Arch Chapter; Past
Brand High Priest of Jerusalem H. R. A. Chapter.

THE WEATHER.

		-	-	
Nuw-York, Dec	Day, Hour, 19.—7 13	Ther. 140 200 220	Bar. 30,43 30,48 30,53	Wind. North-west. North-west. North-west.
	6 9	169	30.56 30.56	North-west. North.

REMARKS.—The thermometer was still falling at 9 p. m. Moraing—Clear, slightly cloudy. Afternoon.—Slightly cloudy, clear. Kvening—Clear, hary.
Poarnon or the Plankts.—The two beautiful erening stars, Venus and Jupiter, can now be seen at 6 o'clock in the evening, aloud 40° saunder, the former in the S. W., the latter in the S. W. at these will continue to approach each other until Jan. 30, 1966, then, at 5 p. m., they will be less tion the diameter of the moon apart.

Markon Observan at the Central Park —Description of a meter as winnessed at the Observatory on the Central Park Time of observation, 6:47 a. m., Dec. 19, 1807; position, North, 32° West, and 47° above botizon; course, about South, 18° East, downward at angle of 20° above botizon; course, about South, 18° East, downward at angle of 20° at the herizon, redocity, moderate and uniform; distance traveled, 30°, size, four times that of Jupiter, probably five linear stage, spherical, size, four times that of Jupiter, probably five linear stage, spherical, size, four times what yet a seconds; scintillations, more; no formious train left behind. When the above was observed a blue belt excluded from North 10° East to North 80° West, and from the horizon to an elevation of 5. Above the was a place to a same extent and 4° broad. The balance of the sky was blunk gray.

Reports by Telembarape, December 19-92, M.

Flace.

Weather.

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Place	Weather,	H'and, Ther.
Part Hand	Cloudy	North-mart 12
Tradition.	Chart	North 19
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New York	Clear	
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	A STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR	Christian
	NAUV 0 421	TTR

Capt. Richard W. Meade, U. S. tired list on account of physical dis-Sayr, has been placed on the re-shilling.

THE LAND OFFICE.

Reports received at the General Land Office from Reports received at the technical Latin Office 1700 banks (6 Major, esc., satronsport, and surveyor of the bauckarp between Drugos and Islain, show that he has already surveyed and established 10 online of that boundary consenering at the initial point at the confluence of the Garches with Sanks River, and running due south. The surveyor expected to complete the extension of the 42d parallel, or the northern boundary of the Adas of Nevada, by the 1st instant. He reports that the greater portion of the military posts at Camp Lyon, 47 online south of the midtal point, falls within the gatter of Occopar, and adds that his party were he good benth, and had first been undested by the hostile Indiana, military protection invited been entended to the surveying party by the aftern at Port Boise and Camp Lyons.

New-York Daily Tribune.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1867.

TERMS OF THE TRIBUNE.

DAILY TRIBUNE, Mail Subscribers, \$10 per annum. SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE, Mail Subscribers, 54 per an. WEEKLY TRIBUNE. Mail Subscribers, \$2 per annum. Advertising Rates.

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TO ADVERTISERS.

THE TRIBUNE ALMANAC for 1868 will contain a limited number of advertisements. Its sale is enormous, and advertisers find it a valuable medium through which to reach all classes. Price per page, \$100. Advertisements should be sent in immediately.

TO CORRESPONDENTS. No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intential for insertion must be ambientized by the name and address or the writer—not accessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith.

All huspings letters for this office about he addressed to the property of the communication of the commun ess letters for this office should be addressed to "Tan Tain-New-York.

We samet undertake to return rejected Communications.

Advertisements for next week's issue of THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE must be handed in to-morrow

Letters from the People on Various Sub-Letters from the People on Various Subjects, Dickens as a Reader, Law Intelligence, the Brooklyn Mystery, Anniversary of the Academy of Medicine, Inebriates' Home in Kings County, Pickpockets on the Broadway Cars, Mr. Bergh to the Stage Companies, Metropolitan Board of Health—the Tenement Houses, Capture of a Desperado at Hunter's Point, New Railroads, Real Estate, and other matters are on the second page this morning; the third page contains the Explosion of a Steam Tug in the Scranton Dock, Jersey City, Lost in the Snow, Anniversary Address before Enterprise Chapter, R. A. M., the Money Article, and the Markets; Scientific Items on the sixth, and Shipping Intelligence, Gen. Sheridan's Report, and the Second-ave. Murders on the seventh. Murders on the seventh.

The Georgia Reconstruction Convention yesterday named R. B. Bullock as the successor of Gov. Jenkins, whom they have recommended Gen. Pope to depose.

The Judiciary Committee of the Virginia Convention yesterday reported against the proposition to annul debts contracted for the purchase of slaves since 1860, on the ground that the settlement of private obligations should be made by the civil courts.

It is creditable to Mr. Gladstone that he has sufficiently emancipated himself from the usual prejudices of his nation to find the cause of Fenianism in the shocking misgovernment of Ireland by England. If ever an understanding is to be made possible between England and Ireland, it will not be by executing Fenians, and suppressing liberty of meeting and of speech, but by a frank recognition of the outrageous conduct of England toward Ireland during the three last centuries, and by a disposition to redress the grievances of Ire-

The Italian Government is becoming alarmed at the state of feeling in the late Kingdom of the Two Sicilies. The Government of Victor Emmanuel never has had many warm partisans in that part of Italy. The town population, to a large extent, are ardent Republicans, while the country people, the clergy, and the nobility continue to be in favor of the Bourbon dynasty. The cowardice of the Government in the late Roman revolution has thinned still more the ranks of its party, and a general insurrection has for some time been anticipated. A Cable dispatch in this morning's issue states that the Government has found it necessary to call in additional military reserves.

It is in some degree consolatory to know that the fearful railway disaster beyond Buffalo was no more destructive of human life than represented in our first dispatches. There are only twenty-three victims so burned and mangled as to be beyond all recognition, while eighteen of the dead have been recognized. The cause of the catastrophe is said to have been a broken wheel, and no fault is attached to the officers of the road. It is to be hoped that they are blameless; it may be that they are; but every such case should have thorough examination, not only to satisfy the afflicted, but to place the innocent beyond the reach of suspicion.

For some time, the news from our sister Republic of Mexico has been of the most satisfactory character. The last vestiges of civil war are disappearing; the highwaymen are put down with energy and success; the evil prophecies of some interested and dishonest speculators have proved to be untrue, and a Congress consisting of abler men than have ever assembled in Mexico has begun, in full harmony with the President, the work of reconstruction. The speech of the President of the Republic on opening Congress, and the reply of the President of the Congress, will be read During the fierce ordeal through which the the warmest expressions of sympathy from every republic of the American Continent. The fact is gratefully acknowledged, both by Juarez and by the President of the Congress.

In Schate yesterday the House Reconstruction amendment was referred to the Judiciary Committee. There was an interesting discussion upon the protection of American citizens abroad, the tone of the speakers being decidedly in favor of the prompt and vigorous assertion of our national rights. The House Deficiency appropriation bill elicited a sharp debate, and, after several unimportant amendments, was adopted. Then followed discussion upon the currency question, a few bills of no public importance were introduced, and the Senate adjourned.

In the House, Charles P. Clever (Dem.), who contested the seat of J. Francesco Chaves (Rep.) as Delegate from New-Mexico, was admitted, on a favorable report from the Committee on Elections. A Pennsylvania Democrat undertook to crystallize the President's laudation of Gen. Hancock into a resolution of thanks, but objection was the present. The bill concerning deserters was called upon to tell all about. the acquisition of Russian America; a bill to tax national bank notes just like other propa Post-Office and Post Route bill was passed; coasting trade of the Northern, North-A communication was received from the Com-

missioner of Internal Revenue, in response to a | that, though he believed the act to be uncon-

resolution of the 12th inst., by Mr. Van Wyck, presenting reasons why the supervisors of the scheme known as the Gettysburg Asylum for Disabled Soldiers were exempt from taxation as a lottery. The Deficiency Appropriation bill was then discussed, amended in some items, and passed. It appropriates the following items: To supply deficiencies in the execution of the Reconstruction laws, and for the service of the Quartermasters' supplies, \$3,500,000; incidental expenses, \$750,000; for purchasing cavalry and army, \$7,850,000, making in all the sum of the President is a renegade. \$12,000,000. There are other items, making the whole bill amount to \$12,667,000.

PRESIDENTIAL PRETENSES FOR STANTON'S

REMOVAL. The President's statement of the reasons for removing Secretary Stanton is disingenuous. His real reason, as is well known, was that Mr. Stanton would not remove District Commanders like Sheridan and Sickles, who aimed to carry out the Reconstruction acts in good faith, and substitute in lieu thereof military tools like Steedman and Hancock, who would attempt to counter-legislate, in the interest of Rebels and reaction, against the acts of Congress. To this, the real reason, the President is utterly oblivious. Instead thereof, he assigns, first, that Mr. Stanton would not resign when requested. But why did he request him to resign? A request to resign and a removal are so nearly one and the same thing that to account for the latter the former must be explained. Mr. Johnson's answer is like that of the urchin who was asked what made yonder bell ring? "Some-"body," he replied, "must be pulling on the "rope." The President's second reason is that the Secretary received at 10 o'clock on Sunday a dispatch from Gen. Baird relative to the difficulty in New-Orleans which culminated in a riot on Monday morning, and, had the Secretary sent this telegram to the President, the latter would have us infer that the riot would have been avoided. Nothing can be more insincere than to cast the blame of that event on the Secretary. What were the facts? Some Republicans, Black and White, who regarded the President's effort to form a State Government for Louisiana as a failure, had met in Convention to take steps toward giving the State a new State government based on universal suffrage without distinction of color. The Lieutenant-Governor and Attorney-General of the State, and the Mayor of the city, were Johnsonites, in favor of a White suffrage only. They were aiming, in connection with some of the City Judges, to have criminal process issued to prevent the assembling of the Convention, or to arrest the members and break it up if it should meet. They were in correspondence by telegraph with the President, and obtained from him an order that the military should sustain the courts, and by inference break up the Convention. As there was really nothing to indict or arrest the Convention for, this pretense of obtaining process of the courts was dropped, and those who intended to break up the Convention moved forward in a mob, without any process of a court, and, inspired by the audacity imparted to them by the assurance they had received from the President that he was on their side, they broke it up by a wholesale murder and massacre of its members. Meanwhile, the Governor of Louisiana favored the Convention, and he and Gen. Baird were in communication with the War Department, as the ex-Rebels were with the President. Now, let us place the dispatch received by the President and that received by Mr. Stanton side by side, and see what facts are communicated to Mr. Stanton that had not been made

known to the President.

known to the President.

DISPATCH TO THE FIEST DISPATCH TO ME STANTON. On the same 25th of AnBy telegrams from the gust, the following telegram
Lieutenant-Governor and was sent to Mr. Stanton, by
Attorney-General of Louist Major-Gen. Barrd, then
am, dated the 27th and 28th towing to the absence of
of August, I was advised Gen. Sheridan in command
that a body of delegates, of the military at New-Orclaiming to be a Constitutional Convention, were "The Hon. EDWIN M. STASabout to assemble in New "Tox, Sceretary of War: A
Orleans; that the matter Convention has been called,
was before the Grand Jury, with the sanction of Gov.
but that it would be impose Wells, to meet here on Monshibe to execute civil process day. The Lieutenant-Govwithout a riot; and this quest-ernor and civy authorities
tion was asked: "Is the inili-think it unlawful, and protary to interfere to prevent pose to break if up by arrestquestion was asked at a time given no orders on the subwhen the civil conts were test but here on the subquestion was asked at a time given no orders on the sub-when the civil courts were ject, but have warned the in the full exercise of their parties that I could not com-authority, and the answer senance or permit such ac-sent by telegraph on the thou without instruction to same 28th of August, was that effect from the Presi-this: "The military will be dent. Please instruct me at expected to surfain and not once by telegraph." Interfere with the proceed-ings of the courts."

The only fact communicated to Mr. Stanton which was not contained in the dispatch to the President is that the Convention was sanctioned by Gov. Wells; and that fact he knew been the prime mover in calling the Convention. The President knew that the Convention was called to aid in reorganizing the State on the basis of universal suffrage, afterward adopted by Congress. The Rebel party were seeking some means to break it up. The President wanted it broken up by some means, throughout America with profound interest. though he wished to dodge the responsibility of a riot by assuming the pretense of sustain-Mexican Republic has had to pass, it received | ing the civil authorities. He well knew that the civil authorities, especially the police of New-Orleans, would be the authors of a riot, and that all he need do was to hold off the military, and the riot, i. e., the attack of the Rebel police on the Convention, would begin. He ordered the military to let them [alone, and the riot began and culminated virtually according to his command.

This being his attitude, the late pretense that, had he received! Gen. Baird's dispatch, he would have been found on the other side, and sustaining the Conventiens unwarranted.

The remainder of his communication is devoted to proving that Secretary Stanton approved his reconstruction policy, and disapproved the Tenure-of-Office law as unconstitutional. It is not claimed that these views of Mr. Stanton formed any part of the reasons for his removal, and they are only brought forward to impeach his political consistency, and diminish the respect of his friends. The President's efforts in this direction are equally disingenuous. Mr. Stanton stated in a public speech a year ago, and more recently in his testimony before the Impeachment Committee, that he approved the reconstruction policy of made, and the sugar-plum was laid away for the President in all except the restriction of the suffrage to the Whites only; and on this was discussed for a while, and then sent he differed from but deferred to his superior. back to the Committee. The President He drew the Reconstruction proclamation in every other respect but this, in which it was filled out by the President and others. This reliance on White suffrage only being the vital blunder erty was referred; a bill to make pensions in the President's policy, it follows that Stanton date from the day of discharge was referred; approved it wherein it was well enough, and with considerable sagacity foresaw and disapa bill was referred to amend the act of proved its blunder. On the point of the Tenure-June 17, 1864, to regulate the foreign of-Office bill, the President's imputation is more severe if not more just, provided the President Eastern, and North-Western frontiers. states the case correctly. There is this apology for Mr. Stanton on this point, however, viz:

own and the President's duty to obey it when passed until it should be declared invalid by to be unconstitutional, it is his duty to disobey it after it has become a law by a two-thirds vote over the President's veto.

The true reason why the President removed licans whom he has removed, is one, viz: their artillery horses, \$400,000; transportation of the loyalty to the principle of Liberty, to which

MR. PHILLIPS ON THE PRESS.

Mr. Wendell Phillips lately said somewhere, or somewhere wrote, that "the characteristic "of the American press is its sycophancy." Upon this, the American press at least proves its good nature by publishing generally the observation of Mr. Phillips, without the least apparent dread of consequences. Mr. Phillips will, of course, go on saying or writing the same thing, and generalizing or particularizing upon the same idea, antil he has either wearied himself or the public. Then he will invent another spicy little formula, this time, perhaps, about the church; then, no doubt with the most conscientious intentions, he will launch a thunderbolt in some other direction, which will so absorb the attention of lecture-goers that we fear the "sycophancy" of the American press will be entirely forgotten. This will be a reason for regret, because, however great and numerous may be its sins of omission and commission, we hope that the press is not yet to be reckoned outside the pale of repentance and reform. The truth is that, for once, Mr. Phillips is upon the popular side. If we all of us do not become absolutely perfect, it will not be for want of the criticism, advice, rebuke which reaches us by every mail from every point of the compass; for it must be admitted that, considering our sycophancy, we have often the misfortune to displease the majority, and are not seldom taken to task for running counter to the public opinion. A sycophant is mean, but we have never been able to be mean enough to please everybody; a sycophant is a flatterer, but we call a considerable portion of our fellow-citizens to bear witness that we have never flattered them; a sycophant is obsequious, and this is the last fault which can be generally charged with justice upon the American press. In many cases, undoubtedly, it will seem to follow public opinion and to treat it with an inordinate respect, merely because public opinion is that of its managers, who are not to be condemned without mercy, simply because they have the misfortune to agree with their friends and neighbors. We know that it is the theory some men that society can never be right, and they pass their lives in a state of high hostility to whatever is thought or maintained by others. Not to admire is all the art they know. Such persons are, in the nature of things, comfortably uncomfortable and placidly displeased. It might be possible to make a newspaper of the same character; it might be desirable to do so, if it was impossible for society ever to be right, but since it is sometimes substantially correct, it is also semetimes impossible to quarrel with it with any show of fairness. In such cases, the public opinion will be the opinion of the newspapers, and they are no more to be charged with sycophancy than are Mr. Phillips's numerous male and female admir- by all who fail to vote, whether from intimidaers. To agree is not necessarily to flatter; to tion, fraud, force, illness, or other cause of be on good terms with society is not inevit- absence from the polls. The question, like ably to be obsequious; to acknowledge the all others, should be decided by those who accuracy of a neighbor's conclusions is not to vote, not by those who do not vote. The proexhibit any very reprehensible degree of ser- vision requiring members of Congess to be vility. Because a few persons think otherwise, elected at the same time will facilitate the and are predetermined to disapprove of what- speedy readmission of the Southern States, and ever is popular, it does not follow that those the only wonder is that so manifest a neceswho finding the current setting in an honest sity should have been overlooked in the origdirection conclude to swim with it, are merely

newspapers and those who read them. The error of classing all newspapers under one general head, and subjecting them all to one sweeping condemnation, belongs to a style of discussion which may have an immediate convenience, and has, therefore, quite too often been resorted to by those who call themselves reformers. No argument is necessary to prove its extreme injustice. To say that all newspapers are this or that, are sycophantic or time-serving, is just as unfair as it would be to say that all men between the ages of twenty and forty are dishonest, because there are many dishonest men in that stage of existence. It is not kind or generous to ignore the essenabundantly from other sources, as Gov. Wells tial differences between newspapers. They was well known to the whole country to have are all printed, it is true, upon white paper, and so all men have two eyes and a nose; but there is every variety of newspaper, just as there is every variety of human character; and as nobody is exempted from infirmity, so no newspaper can be always right. It is easy to pick out the worst specimens of our daily publications, and to say that all are like those which are selected; but to say so is not to speak the truth. There are, is is true, journals which are consistently base, which flatter vice and uphold wrong, and misstate facts, and muddle public questions; but such newspapers have a bad character, and hardly ever betray the honest and intelligent public into a permanent fault. There are other journals which have a good character, which

time-servers and trimmers; nor is there any-

thing that we can see affording ground for

reasonable suspicion of collusion in a substan-

tial argument between those who write the

are credited by the community, but which, nevertheless, being controlled by mortal beings, are sometimes unfortunate enough to fall into errors of statement or errors of opinion. They have not the peculiarly good luck to be arranged by one of those remarkable creatures who being carefully and specially guided and enlightened by Divine Providence, never made a mistake, and never fell into an unconscious error of opinion in the whole course of their beautifully consistent lives. It is unfortunate for them that here and there a reformer is to to be found, who, being entirely without sin,

to be found, who, being entirely without standing the control of t

stitutional before it was passed, he may, as a jets of mud and water as high as the lawyer, very properly have held it to be his tree tops, and fissures were left which atill visible. The great internal are convulsion of which these phenomena the Supreme Court. The President assumes were the preliminary signs culminated that, if an officer believes a bill before Congress in the destruction of the City of Caracas in Venezuela, on the 26th of March, 1816. In various parts of the country there are indications of the action of earthquakes during forgotten periods, and at Eilenville, Ulster County, Stenton, Sheridan, Sickles, and all the Republin this State, there are some very remarkable ones. The earthquake of Wednesday last, which appears to have been felt from Western New-York to New-Brunswick, is described as traveling from West to East. Whether this account of it is correct or not, we have little opportunity of judging, no scientific record of the movement having thus far been made public; but there can be little doubt that it was part of the same terrible commotion in the hidden forces of the earth which has wrought so much destruction in the West Indies.

> States District Court for the Southern District of Alabama, in his last charge to the Grand Jury, has given the following judicial construction to the Book of Genesis as it stands affected by the Civil Rights bill. It will be interesting to all who have had any doubt of the plenary inspiration or perfect constitutionality of either of those documents. The learned Judge states the point as follows:

The Hon. Richard Busteed of the United

"It was the intention of Congress that this Civil Rights bill should act in terrorem over a particular class in favor of a particular class; and as the flaming sword, which turned every way to keep the way of the tree of life, was placed at the east of the Garden of Eden cherubims, so this law was enacted and promulgated to keep the way of the tree of human liberty unobstructed in our own land, and to inspire other lands by our example, until all nations, and peoples, and kindreds, and tongues, hold jubiles beneath its protecting shade." Compared with this charge, what was "the charge of the Light Brigade at Balaklava," or the charge at a Virginia hotel in the days of Confederate currency? Like the cellarman in

Dickens's "No Thoroughfare," when commenting on the singing of Marguerite, we feel bound to say to the other Federal Judges 'arter that are ye had better all git to bed." The Cunard passenger steamers are to be en-

tirely withdrawn from Boston, because that eminently genteel little city has not trade enough to render them profitable. The Boston merchants have naturally protested against the removal, but Mr. E. Cunard answers them that while New-York shippers were paying him 40s. and 50s. a tun freight, he had difficulty in getting 20s. a tun in Boston, often took 5s. a tun, and sometimes when he offered to take freight for nothing could not find goods enough in all Boston to fill his holds, and had to sail with stone ballast. Boston, he thinks, may be a very nice place, and, perhaps, in course of time may develop a respectable commerce with the Old World; but at present he finds New-York and Philadelphia much more important sea ports, and he declines to be at any further expense in fostering the sickly trade of the metropolis of Massachusetts.

Mr. Stevens's bill to amend the Reconstruction act by modifying the provision which requires first a majority of all the registered votes to be cast at the election, and then a majority of those cast to be for the constitution, is a wise one, and we trust will be as promptly passed by the Senate as it has been by the House. At present, those opposed to the adoption of the new constitutions are reënforced

Our shipping intelligence for days past has presented in a striking manner the effects of the recent great storm. Almost all the vessels, of whatever class, which were approaching this port, suffered from its fury. The daily list of arrivals is a reiteration of the one report-lost top-sails, split sails, stove bulwarks, driven south to latitude 37, 17 days north of Hatteras, etc. The ship Universe, which arrived yesterday from Liverpool, after losing three men in the gale of the 13th, while returning northward to her course, fell in with a Philadelphia coal schooner in a sinking condition, the captain and crew of which had been on the wreck for 10 days, four days without fire, food or water. This month will be memorable for the severity of the weather on the coast.

POLITICAL.

THE PRESIDENCY. CHIEF-JUSTICE CHASE THE CANDIDATE OF THE GEORGIA CONVENTION.

ATLANTA, Ga., Dec. 19 .- At a caucus of the embers of the Convention, held last night, it was solved to support Chief-Justice Chase for the Presi-CALIFORNIA.

NO CHOICE OF SENATOR AS YET. San Francisco, Dec. 19.-The Legislature has

lloted, unavailingly, for the past three days, in joint avention, for a United States Senator, to succeed Sena-Conness. The Democratic Legislative causes cannot ree upon a candidate, although they have held nightly ce the 12th inst.

THE SOUTHERN CONVENTION.

GEORGIA.

R. B. BULLOCK RECOMMENDED FOR GOVERNOR. ATLANTA, Ga., Dec. 19.—The Convention to-day recommended the appointment of R. B. Bullock of Richmond as Provisional Governor of Georgia, and passed several measures in regard to the per diem and mileage of delegates.

VIRGINIA.

DEBTS CONTRACTED FOR THE PURCHASE OF PERTS CONTRACTED FOR THE PURCHASE OF SLAVES—RESOLUTIONS.

RICHMOND, Va., Dec. 19.—In the Convention oday the Judiciary Committee reported adver ely to lectaring valid all debts contracted since 1850 for the purhase of slaves, on the ground that the Convention had not the power to impair obligations of debt, which must e decided by the civil courts. The report was laid on he table.

he decided by the civil courts. In the table.

The following resolutions of inquiry were adopted:
One establishing houses of correction in the cities of over
10,000 inhabitants, and establishing primary schools in
districts where 50 children can attend, and grainmar
schools where 200 can attend. Clothing the Governor
with power to remove political disabilities when he pardoss a criminal. Of requiring all voting to be done by

EUROPE. GREAT BRITAIN.

GLADSTONE ON THE FENIANS. BY ATLANTIC THE RURAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. LONDON, Dec. 19-Noon.-The Right Hon. William E. Gladstone made a speech to the miners and other operatives of Werneth, in Chester County, yesterday, in which he reviewed the Fenian question. He did not hesitate to ascribe the existence of Fenian-

government of Ireland. NEW CHARGES AGAINST THE FENIANS. It is reported that a paper has been found in Welverhampton which shows that the Fenians in England had organized a plot to plunder all the armories of the militia forces in England.

ism to England's wretched mismanagement and mis-

THE EXPLOSION AT CLERKENWELL. Evening .- One of the persons who was injured at the recent explosion at Clerkenwell died to-day. THE EXPLOSION AT NEWCASTLE.

The explosion of nitro-glycerine at Newcastle-on-Type was more serious than at first reported. The Sheriff and Town Surveyor, who were badly injured. since died of their wounds. Eight persons, all told, have lost their lives by the explosion. CAMPBELL ACQUITTED.

Campbell, the broker, who recently failed, and was arrested on a charge of fraud, was acquitted to-day.

GERMANY. THE NEGOTIATIONS IN REGARD TO SCHLESWIG.

LONDON, Dec. 19 .- The report of the revival of negotiations between Prussia and Denmark in regard to Schleswig is doubted; but it is now said that active negotiations will be resumed in January.

MILITARY RESERVES CALLED IN. FLORENCE, Dec. 19 .- The Government has issued

orders calling into active service additional military

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Liverpool, Dec. 19.—Information has been received here that the ship Quebec, Capt. Campbell, which left this port on the Tist of November, for New-York, has put into Bristol, having been in collision with an anknown vessel. The Quebec was badly damaged. The ship Lovell, which was yesterday reported ashore off the Iriai coast, has been got off again.

QUEENSTOWN, Dec. 19—The steamship Pennsylvania, Capt. Lewis, of the National Steamship Company, which left New-York on the 7th inst., arrived at this port at an early hour this morning.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDOS, Dec. 19-Noon.—Consols, 92 9-16 for money,
American Securities opened at the following rates: libnois Centrals, 90; Eries, 50; United States Five-twenties,

121-16.

Evening.—Consols for money, 921: United States Five-Fwenty bonds, 72; Illinois Central Railway shares, 597; Eric Railway shares, 494. The bullion in the Bank of England for the week ending to-day has increased FRANKFORT, Dec. 19-Noon.-United States Five-

England for the week ending to-day has increased £277,000.

FRANKFORT, Dec. 19—Noon.—United States Five-twenty bonds open at 75 13-15 for the issue of 1862.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 19—Noon.—Cotton—The cotton market opens quiet and steady, at the closing prices of yesterday, viz: Midding Uplands, 74d. Midding Orleans, 74d. There is but little animation, and the sales are not likely to exceed 8,000 bales. The market is duil and steady. Corn. 46/3 per quarter for Mixed Western, Wheat, 15/2 per central for California White, and 13/1 for No. 2 Red Western. Barley, 6/3 per bush. Oats, 3/8 per bush. Peas, 40/6 per 504 B. The market is quiet and steady. The usual authorities quote as follows: Beef, 11/2/6 per bbl for Winter Cared. Pork, 67/6 for Eastern Prime Mess. Lard, 50/ per cwt. Cheese, 52/ per cwt. for the best brands of time. Bacon, 40/6 for Cumberland Cut. The market for articles of American and other produce is quiet and without quotable alteration. Rosin, 6/9 per cwt. for Common North Carolina, and 11/ for Medium to Fine. Spirits Turpeutine, 27/ per cwt. Tallow, 44/. Perfectum, 2/ per gallon for Spirits; 1/4 for Standard White. Cloverseed, 39/. Linseed Cakes, £11. Oils quiet at £39 for Whale; £112 for Sperm: £37 for Linseed.

Evening.—Catton quiet; Middling Uplands, on the spot, 74d., and to arrive, 6/4/. Middling Uplands, on the spot, 74d., and to arrive, 6/4/. Middling Uplands, on the spot, 7/4d., and to arrive, 6/4/. Middling Uplands, on the spot, 7/4d., and to arrive, 6/4/. Middling Uplands, on the spot, 7/4d., and to market for white California, and 11/ for No. 2 Milwalkee Red. Barley, 5/3 for American. Oats, 3/8 for American. Peas, 46/6 for Camudian. Evef, 11/2/6 for Winter-Cured Extra Prime Mess. Pork, 6//6 for Camberland Cut. No. 12 Dutch Standard Sogar, 26//6 for Camberland Cut. No. 12 Dutch Standard Sogar, 26//6 for Camberland Cut. No. 12 Dutch Standard Sogar, 26//6 for Camberland Cut. No. 12 Dutch Standard Sogar, 26//6 for Camberland Cut. No. 12 Dutch Standard Sogar, 26//6 for Camberland Cut. No. 12 Dutch

FRANCE. THE ROMAN QUESTION IN THE CORPS LEGISLATIP -SPEECHES BY M. MOUSTIER AND M. THIERS. On Dec. 4, M. de Moustier declared that the policy of the French Government had never been inconpolicy of the French Government had never been inconsistent, but had always had the same object in view—namely, to remove the Austrians from Italy, to establish Italian independence, to effect a conciliation between Italy as newly constituted and the Papacy in such a way as to guarantee the security of the Pontifical State. The Convention of the 15th September was directed toward this hat object. France had honorably carried out that Convention. It was not true that the formation of the Antibes Legion was a violation of the Convention by France. That act was in keeping with the Convention by France. That act was in keeping with the Convention, and accepted as such by the Italian Government. Italy did not consider the publication of the Pope's Syllabus as a violation of the Convention. Italy never was ignorant of the fact that France exacted the full and honorable execution of the Convention of the 15th of September. Italy, on her part, had nottlied her firm resolution to carry it out, and France placed full confidence in her so doing. It was only when France found that the Convention had been manifestly violated that she took upon herself the resolution of seeing the engagements that had been contracted carried out. M. de Moustier could not state for certain whether the Conference would meet or not. The following would be the line of conduct adopted by the Government in either hypothesis: Should the Conference meet, the French Government will examine at it, honorably and conscientiously, whether the state of affairs is such that the security of the Holy See may be regarded as assured. In such case France would order the abnormal occupation of the Papal States to crase. Should the Conference meet, the French Government would fall back upon the stipulations of the Convention of the 15th of September. We should then say to the Italian Government, "Will you this time carry out those terms completely, and give firm guarantees! We shall then a second time trust the Papacy to your loyal-ty." Such will be our line of c sistent, but had always had the same object in view-

public opinion, and it entertains the hope of seeing its task accomplished with the support of the Legislative M. de Moustier sat down amid loud applause.

M. Thiers did not look upon the policy thus traced as clearly defined. The country had the right to exact another hine of policy. That policy could only be understood if it were possible to dream of reconciling Italy with the Papiacy. But he regarded such reconciliation at pure illusion. The mouthpiece of the Government had announced what language it would hold it the Conference, but before that Conference could mose I England would ask—what is it you require! The only policy which usuitable to France ought to start from this point—France has every claim upon Italy, every duty toward Rome. Under cover of French intervention the weak Princes of Italy have been overthrown. Reproaches are not uttered because we intervened for the despoiler; and are reproaches to be launched against our intervention to protect the last of the robbed? [Applause.]

M. Rouher.—You are perfectly right. Ours was an intervention against an oldous intervention with a view to stop it. [Applause.] de Moustier sat down amid loud applause.

op it. [Applause.] M. Thiers, continuing his speech, reviewed the succession. sive aggrandizements of Italy. The House of Savoy, he said, had hunted with Garibaldi as a faccon. The temsaid, and hunted with Garibaldi as a faceon. The temporal power of the Pope was the necessary guarantee of the liberty of the Catholic conscience. The world would never understand how France, having it in her power to be the protector of 200,000,000 of Catholics, should decline such a post. [Applause.] M. Thiers concluded as follows:

such a post. [Applause.] M. Thiers concluded as no lows:

"The situation is a difficult one for France, between Victor Emmannel, unhappy in his grandeur at the Putil Palace, and the Pope, mesaced in the last remaining runs of the Temporal Power. It is a difficult position for France, placed between Italy and Germany, the two revolutions of which are striving to be completed together. These great embarrassments are the fruits of an equiveral policy. The danger on the German side is not at the present moment as great as it may be hereafter, because France, in the Koman Question, has so many just chaims to assert that Piussia would not dare to declare against her. But the danger remains the same, nevertheires, for the future. How are we to get out of this situation? By an act of frankoess, by say-to Italy, 'I have compromised the most important inter-